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THIS GAME WAS PLAYED BY LOUIS X

(See Bulletin No. 3)

HOW TO OBTAIN THE BULLETIN

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Karachi: From Slave Market to Air Port

FROM a little slave market a few centuries ago to an important world air port and seaport: that in a phrase or two characterizes the beanstalklike city of Karachi, India's westernmost outpost.

Karachi, which was used by British, French, Portuguese and American flyers on their long distance flights, has been tentatively selected as the eastern terminus of the proposed England to India air service.

Like Marseilles, near the mouth of the Rhone, and Alexandria, near the mouth of the Nile, Karachi is of a great river, but not on it. It is just off the delta of the Indus; but its importance is largely a gift from that stream, whose shifting alluvium has swallowed up its rivals.

Its Predecessors Die

Tatta, an old capital of the province of Sind, as Karachi is to-day, was on a deep-water branch of the Indus a short distance above its mouth. It flourished until the river left it high and dry. Shahbandar, a more famous Sind port on another Indus branch, could, like New Orleans, be reached by deep-draught men-of-war. But about 1725 Shahbandar also became silted up and is now only an inland village. Common sense dictated the choice of a port outside the shifting delta, and Karachi, in a sheltered bay a short distance to the west began to grow in importance.

Karachi's chief "product" of import and export had been Abyssinian slaves brought by Arab boatmen from Maskat. Since British control came to northwestern India, Karachi's hinterland has been greatly developed through improved irrigation methods, and a swelling stream of agricultural and other products has flowed to the port. After a railway was built to tap the Punjab's wheat fields, Karachi became India's greatest grain port. In population the town has jumped from less than 20,000 before the British came, to about 220,000 to-day.

Though Karachi has a huge and rich land to draw from, its immediate surroundings are rather discouraging. Rocky peninsulas jut out to shelter its harbor. A dun-colored, dry plain surrounds the town. A few miles to the northwest lie the seamed, baked-clay hills of Baluchistan, "as strange a country as any in Asia."

"Amphibian" Telegraph Line to Europe

Off along the coast and into Baluchistan strikes the amphibian telegraph line that gives Karachi its most direct connection with the West. A land line until it gets well into Baluchistan, it then dives into the sea to come up again on the Persian coast and strike overland through Persia and Turkey to Europe.

Karachi has been built almost from the ground up since the British gained possession in 1843, and it therefore has something of a western aspect architecturally. But few cities can muster a more varied array of racial types and odd costumes. The livestock shows little less variety. In the streets are camels from the near-by desert, ponies and horses in all shapes and sizes as well as donkeys. Flocks of sheep and goats, too, are driven in from the hill country.

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THE WORLD'S FINEST ARCHITECTURAL GEM ON INDIA'S AIRWAYS

Sir Ross Smith, in command of the famous flight from London to Australia declared that the view of the Taj Mahal, at Agra, India, was the most wonderful and beautiful sight on the trip. Sir Ross Smith and his brother landed first in India at Karachi after a perilous trip along the rugged dry coast of Persia (see Bulletin No. 1).

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Nottingham Rises to Robin Hood's Defense

NOTTINGHAM, England, has been greatly upset lately because two of its hoary traditions have been challenged. One is its position in the lace trade, and the other, the historic sanctity of Sherwood Forest, home of Robin Hood, Little John and Maid Marian.

Calais, it is said, is cutting into the lace trade of Nottingham. A coal-carrying railroad is proposed to cut through Sherwood Forest and the project has aroused much indignation.

The local protests arise not only from respect for a famous legend but because of the abiding beauty of the considerable portions of the forest which remain.

One enthusiast calls the woodlands of Birklands and Bilhalgh, near the route of the projected railway, the finest, not merely in Sherwood, but in all England.

Robin Hood's Own Cave!

The early Sherwood Forest was bounded, roughly, by the towns of Nottingham, Chesterfield, Worksop and Newark. It never was an unbroken woodland; it included pastures, heaths, and even barren tracts with here and there a densely-wooded grove. Its original area—some 25 miles long by 10 miles wide—already is cut through by railroads, and inside these older limits to-day are towns and one cluster of beautiful estates known as the "Dukeries."

Nottingham, on the southern border of the old forest limits, is a thriving city of nearly 300,000 people. It is famous for the strength of its ale, for the size of its extensive market place, the mystery of its caves, the annals of its rock-planted castle, and the festivities of its Goose Fair.

While the castle rock stands, the inhabitants will tell you, their city will endure. The geologist hopes better than that for the city, for the rocks of the vicinity are sandstone, a fact which accounts for the prevalence of caves. At Papplewick is the very cave where Robin Hood and his merry band took shelter!

Famous for Hosiery and Lace

The original Nottingham castle was built by William the Conqueror. Its grimmest memory is the hanging by order of King John of 28 Welsh boys, whose bodies were suspended over the walls so the town might see. The boys had been placed there as hostages for the good behavior of their fathers. When the parents rebelled there was no recourse, in those times of direct action, but to execute their sons.

Nottingham history spans the centuries from the period when the Danes fought the Saxons for a foothold on the Trent, down through the meeting of parliaments there in the 14th century, the raising of the standard of Charles I in 1642, and the dismantling of the Castle by Cromwell's troops two years later.

Then the strife shifted from feudal to industrial struggles. For its prosperity to-day Nottingham thanks not kings, or generals, or armies, but Richard Arkwright for setting up there, in 1769, the first spinning frame, and John Heathcoast who, forty years later, opened a new era in lace manufacture by his

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Gateway to Central Asia

Karachi is not only a door for India, it is the gateway besides for much of Central Asia. Numerous products that are freighted into Karachi harbor find their way up through the famous Khyber Pass and over Himalayan trails to Afghanistan, Turkestan and Tibet.

Many millions of dollars have been spent on the harbor of Karachi in the construction of moles, jetties and other port works. Keeping its waters deep enough is a never-ending fight. A strong ocean current sweeps to the entrance part of the tremendous load of silt brought down by the Indus, and this must be continually dredged away that Karachi may not suffer a fate like that which overtook Tatta and Shahbandar.

Bulletin No. 1, May 11, 1925.

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WEAVING IN A SWEDISH HOME

In some parts of Sweden almost every article worn is made at home. In Leksand the women's skirts are of black homespun with a gaily colored band about the waist. The same kind of skirts are worn both at home and in the church. An apron is ever present. The one for everyday wear is striped and of many colors, while a green apron is needed for prayer days and a red one for others (see Bulletin No. 5).

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Tennis Has a Royal Past

THE INVENTION of a new tennis ball marks a new contribution to an age-old sport. This ball is filled with nitrogen. It is made by putting certain chemicals and a small amount of water between two gutta percha shells. This sphere is covered with rubber and vulcanized, the chemical action inflating the ball.

One must go back to the Greeks and Romans for the origin of tennis, which descended to England by way of France. In the twelfth century a game with ball and plaited gut bat was played on horseback. Then came "La boude," in which the horses were abandoned. This was a "royal game," at least from the time that Louis X died after excessive playing had induced chills. Chaucer wrote: "But canstow playen racket to and fro," while the church found it necessary to prohibit priests on the continent from spending too much time upon it.

Margot was the Helen Wills of the twelfth century, famed especially for her back-hand stroke. Henry VIII of England was a youthful devotee, while Louis XIV's heavy expense accounts show salaries paid to caretakers of his courts. Complaint was heard at one time that there were "more tennis players in Paris than drunkards in England." In Shakespeare's Henry V are these lines:

"When we have match'd our rackets to these balls
We will, in France, by God's grace play a set
Shall strike his father's crown into the hazard."

Used Hand Instead of Racquet

Manufacture of the accessories of the game became so flourishing an industry in England in the sixteenth century that appeal was made for a protective tariff against imported balls.

Until that century the hand continued to be used for batting, but soon the racket came into general use. A match, probably played on a Windsor Castle court, is recorded in which the King of Castile gave his opponent "fifteen" because the latter used his hand.

Even tennis, like all medieval sport, was not free from the taint of gambling and charlatanism. It was charged that "certayne craftie persons arranged for crack Lombard players to meet Henry VIII." The monarch was induced to make wagers with these players until, losing large sums, he became suspicious and played only with amateurs. In one famous match the Emperor Maximilian was his partner, the two playing against the Prince of Orange and the Marquis of Brandenborow.

Too Active For Virgil and Horace

Few sports call into play so many muscles or combine mental and muscular activity to such a degree as tennis. Evidence that Romans soon forsook the Greek ideal of a sound mind in a sound body is found in the fact that Horace and Virgil could not join their patron, Maecenas, at tennis because of weak

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machines for making bobbin net. To-day Nottingham is famous for its hosiery and lace.

Goose Fair Is Survival

Nottingham's market place, with its 5½ acres, is reputed to be the largest in England. On one side the second stories of the shops project over the sidewalks; on market days booths spring up all over the open square. The size of the market place is a measure of Nottingham's early trade prosperity. Fairs were boons in medieval England and when Edward I granted Nottingham an 8-day fair concession, the townspeople had the thrills of an American town which lands a big new factory. Anne bestowed two more fairs upon Nottingham, and its fortune was made. To-day the Goose Fair survives, a faint echo of the original fair which was serious business, now a very raucous and noisy carnival for which normal business suspends.

Romance seems to grow on the trees of Sherwood. Near Mansfield is the home of Byron's first love, Mary Chaworth; at Newstead Abbey is Byron's room, kept very nearly as he left it. The traveler who stops at Mansfield may put up at an excellent inn and to go to his room he must climb an oak stairway three centuries old.

Thoresby was the home of Lady Mary Montagu, witty correspondent and travel writer, who is credited with bringing back from Turkey a method of inoculation against smallpox.

Bulletin No. 2, May 11, 1925.

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Varna, Scene of Revolt

VENERABLE Varna has been drawn into the confusion in which Bulgaria has been plunged, according to dispatches. A peasant leader is reported to have proclaimed a new government in old Varna which has just recently celebrated the 2500th anniversary of its founding.

Varna was born in the century that Egypt was made a Persian province, that saw Cyrus take Babylon, that heard Solon's plea for reforming the Athenian constitution, and experienced the founding of the Roman Republic.

Among World's Oldest Cities

In point of continuous existence the Bulgarian seaport ranks with the ancient cities of the world; it flourished when the famous cities of Europe—London, Paris, Berlin, Moscow—were yet unborn.

It nestles on the hilly north shore of the Bay of Varna, near the border of Rumania. That country's acquisition of Dobrudja was a blow to Varna's shipping.

It was having its 300th birthday when a strip of territory now roughly comprised in Bulgaria and Serbia was known as Moesia, a not very conspicuous province of the Roman Empire. The Romans are reputed to have acquired this region about 25 B. C. from the Celts. Indeed, a colony of Milesians is supposed to have been located there. Since the Milesians are a legendary early Irish race, Varna could have appropriately invited an Irish delegation to help her celebrate.

What is more to the point with Bulgarians of to-day is that Varna is in a very literal sense the Plymouth and Jamestown of their country. Along with the Slavs and the Avars, the Bulgarians swarmed into Europe in the sixth century, and the Bulgarians formed a thriving kingdom in south Russia between the Volga and the Danube. In that same century a colony of these Bulgarians pressed on south of the Danube and established themselves at Varna.

All But Name Gone

Like the Franks, in France, they gave their name to the country they founded but, as a pure stock, they disappeared. And like the Normans, in England, the conquerors were absorbed by the conquered. To-day they are accounted a Slavic people.

Varna is strangely modern for so ancient a city. Its breakwater and its quays, its public library, woman's college, and branch national bank, and various other business and official buildings are new—new since Bulgaria gained an autonomous identity in 1878.

Between that time and the loss of Dobrudja Bulgaria has had a stirring military history in which Varna has been conspicuous. It formed a corner of the so-called "Varna quadrilateral." This quadrilateral comprised, besides Varna, the cities of Shumla, Rustchuk and Silistria, the last mentioned now being in Rumania.

Tragedy of a "Scrap of Paper"

At Varna, in 1444, the romantic Wladislaus III, King of Poland and Hungary, was slain by the fanatical Murad II. The former met an untimely end because he regarded a treaty as a scrap of paper.

eyes and poor digestions. It was a truly royal game when kings of France and England played it; and it typified the democracy of the New World when ambassadors, generals, politicians, and cowboys joined Roosevelt's famous "tennis cabinet" back of the White House executive offices.

Bulletin No. 3, May 11, 1925.

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A MANTILLA IN THE MAKING: GRANADA

The justly famed Granada lace is made of silk tulle stretched on large frames. Girls of from 10 to 14 years of age weave into it varied designs for handkerchiefs, tablecloths, curtains, and the national mantillas (see Bulletin No. 2).

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Gothenburg Shows Sweden's Wares

GOTHENBURG has been holding a spring reception for visitors to Sweden from all over the world. Stockholm will set out fruits for tourists later in the season but Gothenburg has started it off with a big exhibit of the products of Swedish handicraft, industries and commerce during the early part of May.

Founded by Famous General

Gothenburg has many claims to fame in its own right, beginning with its founding by Gustavus Adolphus.

According to the legend, memorialized in a famous statue in Gothenburg's central square, that famous general was standing on a hill which the city now overruns when a bird pursued by an eagle dropped at his feet. "Here the town shall be built" he is reputed to have said.

This statue is the second one made at Munich from a design by Fogelberg. The first was lost at sea and salvaged by Helgoland sailors who held the ransom too high. So the original now is at Bremen.

Gothenburg bears more tangible evidence of the facts of its founding in its many canals. History scorns the pretty tale for the more matter of fact statement that Dutch friends of Gustavus pointed out to him the commercial possibilities of the site and he entrusted to them the laying out of the new port.

Dutch Designers Included Canals

The Dutch modeled it after their own towns, canals and all. Though many of the waterways have been filled in an important one still enters the great Central Square and gives an unusual and picturesque touch to the city center.

Gothenburg is as fortunate as Washington, D. C., in having within its limits a beautiful natural park, one of the finest in Europe; and another charming touch is added by the old moat along which trees have been profusely planted.

The chief port and second city in Sweden, Gothenburg has a fleet that sails to all parts of the commercial world. Its population was only 26,000 in 1840; to-day it has nearly 250,000 people. Napoleon caused its first business boom when he chose it to be a transfer and storage point for shipments from England to the continent. England's industrial revolution gave it a second impetus by providing a customer for its raw material exports, principally ores and timber.

Sweden's Inland Passage

The Gothenburg, or Gota, canal is not one within the city but a famous trans-Sweden route between Gothenburg and Stockholm. The route is misnamed, for only 56 of its 240 miles is canalized, the rest of the journey lies across Sweden's beautiful lakes. It has been said that, as an engineering achievement, this waterway through Sweden compares with the building of the Suez Canal. In traversing it the passenger steamers ascend more than 300 feet above sea-level, through electrically operated locks, past ruins of ancient

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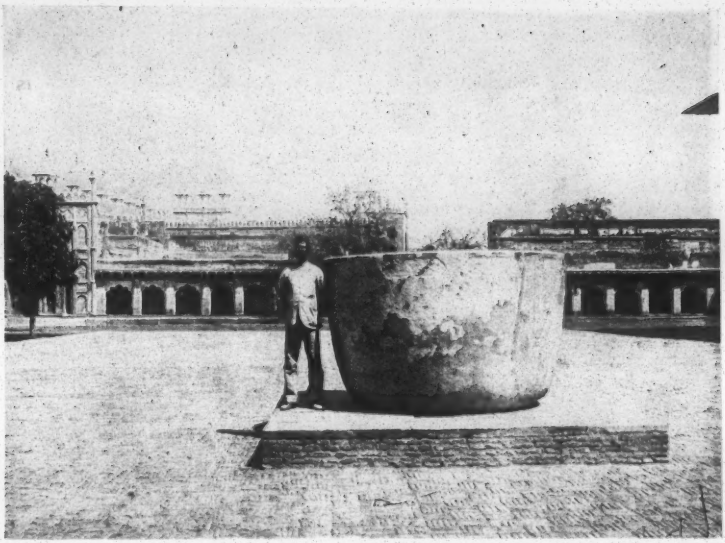
In 1915 Varna was bombarded by a Russian fleet.

Despite the loss of Dobrudja business, Varna continues a busy port—shipping out cattle and dairy products, grain, skins, and cloth. The city has numerous breweries and distilleries. It also has important tanneries and cotton factories.

Bulletin No. 4, May 11, 1925.



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THE BATH TUB OF A KING

The Hauz, or Bath of the Emperor Jehangir, whose son built the Taj Mahal in memory of his wife, is an immense cistern of light-colored porphyry which stands in the center of the great court or armory square of the fort at Agra, India. It is 5 feet high and 8 feet in diameter and formerly stood in one of the inner courts of the adjoining palace.

castles and one of the largest electric power stations in the world. They cross Lake Vanern, third largest in Europe, and others which are accounted among the most idyllic.

Bulletin No. 5, May 11, 1925.

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NATIVE BREAD DRYING IN A VILLAGE STREET, BULGARIA

The resurrection of the Bulgarian nation is one of the wonders of the past century. Every trace of the former national existence, every record of the old Bulgarian dynasties have vanished. "With the Ottoman conquest literature disappeared, the manuscript became the food of moths and worms or fell the prey to fanaticism." A number of Bulgarian refugees and merchants at Bucharest initiated the educational movement that did much to bring about the revival of the Bulgarian State (see Bulletin No. 4).